

**EIGHTEENTH REPORT**  
OF THE  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**  
OF THE  
**CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION**  
OF THE  
**Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.**

**1884-1886.**











SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Of the California Institution for the Education of the

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE

Twenty-four Months ending June 30, 1886.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE.....JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1886.





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WARRING WILKINSON, M.A.

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# REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND, }  
BERKELEY, November 18, 1886. }

*To his Excellency* GEORGE STONEMAN, *Governor:*

SIR: The Directors of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, respectfully submit herewith their report concerning the important interest intrusted to their charge. The period under review embraces the two years ending June 30, 1886. During this time there have been under instruction one hundred and eighty-six pupils. Of this number twenty-nine have been graduated and discharged, and one has died; thirty-four have been admitted, leaving on the rolls June 30, 1886, one hundred and fifty-six. Since the opening of the Fall term there have been admitted thirteen new pupils.

The excellent health enjoyed by the members of this large household gives the best proof of the judicious care exercised and the diet and regimen prescribed for these wards of the State by the officers in immediate charge. The location and admirable sanitary arrangements of the buildings are also entitled to no small share of the credit due to this fortunate condition of things.

For special details concerning the movement of pupils, the conduct of the schools, and the internal administration of affairs, we respectfully ask attention to the report of the Principal, submitted herewith. Taken in connection with the carefully prepared dissection of accounts, and the balance sheet of the Treasurer, it exhibits the varied and busy life of the household, and the cost of maintaining it. It will be seen that here are combined the teaching force, discipline, and apparatus of a first class school: the tools, machinery, and instruction of a technical school; the costly instruments, supplies, and teaching of an art and music department, with all the features of a well regulated home for the domestic life of these unfortunates who have to spend so many years removed from the family fireside. It is no wonder that such institutions are and always must be among the most costly departments of public instruction, but it is believed that no schools yield so handsome returns for the benefits conferred, inasmuch as we take worthless, often dangerous material, and convert it into good citizenship and valuable productive force. It is hardly fair, therefore, to class schools of this kind with the charities of the State, any more than the University, the Normal School, or common schools. If to the education of the deaf and blind are added food, sometimes clothing, and additional care, it is a difference only in degree, not in kind. All forms of education are part of the firm and broad foundation which the State lays for its superstructure of welfare and prosperity.

This institution has never had a deficit to be made good by the Legislature, and the Treasurer's statement for the past two years shows the same

favorable condition of affairs. The total receipts and expenditures, in brief, have been as follows:

*Receipts.*

From State appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885 .....	\$43,999 99
From State appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1886 .....	45,725 00
From Principal, two years to June 30, 1886 .....	3,171 20
Total receipts .....	<u>\$92,896 19</u>

*Disbursements.*

Current expenses as per Treasurer's statement and Principal's dissections...	\$90,373 20
Salary Secretary and Treasurer for two years .....	1,000 00
Total disbursements .....	<u>\$91,373 20</u>

By means of the appropriations made for specific purposes by the last Legislature, the Board has been enabled to carry out and perfect many improvements which have long been needed, and to put the grounds in such shape as to comport with the dignity of the State and the beauty of the site.

A new and substantial fence has been constructed, a handsome stable is nearly completed, and a gymnasium has been fitted up with admirable apparatus. A supply of water is now being developed with a gratifying prospect of success.

For the expenditures involved in these various improvements, your Excellency is respectfully referred to the Treasurer's balance sheet. In no case has the appropriation been exceeded, and yet everything has been done in the most substantial manner.

In response to an invitation extended by the Board, the National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf held its eleventh quadrennial meeting at this Institution in the month of July last, continuing in session eight days. We are informed that it was the largest convention of the kind ever held in America. Our own observation bears witness that in intelligence, earnestness, and harmony of action it was an exceptional body of men and women. The proceedings were characterized by unusual dignity and singleness of purpose, and cannot fail to be of profit to the profession so largely represented. The holding of this Convention in California was a compliment to the Institution and the State, an honor which the Directors gratefully appreciate.

The Board respectfully asks the favorable consideration of the Legislature to the recommendations of the Principal for the raising the roof and completion of the school building as originally designed, the enlargement of facilities of instruction in the Articulation, Mechanical, and Art Departments, and the construction of a conservatory and propagating house, where the pupils may be taught the business of horticulture; also for the painting of the buildings and new laundry machinery, and grading streets.

In conclusion, the Directors desire to thank your Excellency for the kindly interest you have manifested in this Institution by your frequent visits and words of approval, which have cheered the officers and gratified the pupils.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. REDMAN, President.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit the report required by law for the two years ending June 30, 1886:

### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Since the last biennial report, the movement of pupils has been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1884:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys .....	75	
Girls .....	50	
		125
BLIND.		
Boys .....	16	
Girls .....	11	
		27
Total both classes .....		152

The admissions since same date have been:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys .....	14	
Girls .....	12	
		26
BLIND.		
Boys .....	5	
Girls .....	3	
		8
Total admissions .....		34
Total under instruction .....		186

There have been graduated and discharged:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys .....	11	
Girls .....	8	
Died .....	1	
		20
BLIND.		
Boys .....	7	
Girls .....	3	
		10
Total deductions .....		30
On rolls June 30, 1886 .....		156
Discharged since .....		4
		152
Admitted since opening of term .....		13
On rolls November 15, 1886 .....		165



## HEALTH.

It is gratifying to report another two years of almost uninterrupted health of both teachers and pupils. No epidemic of any kind has invaded the household, and the ailments that have from time to time occurred have generally been of a trivial character, and have yielded quickly to the remedies applied by the visiting physician. The constant and watchful care of the matrons in charge, has had much to do with this freedom from prolonged sickness. Many a life is lost by failure to detect the first attack of disease. It is not always possible to define or locate a symptom, but by a system of daily inspection and reports, with the prompt attendance of a skilled physician, danger may be generally foreseen and often averted.

We have, however, been made painfully conscious, in one instance, of the utter helplessness of human effort or skill in arresting the progress of disease. During the early part of 1885, Helen Wardlow, a deaf-mute girl, fifteen years of age, began to show symptoms of lung weakness which soon developed into confirmed phthisis. From the first the hereditary taint in her blood—the mother having died of consumption—made recovery hopeless, and neither tender care nor medical skill could do more than smooth her pathway to the grave. Her long illness of over a year was a gentle and painless unloosening of the bonds of life, and her death, which occurred on the third of February, came as a happy ending.

Although not strictly belonging to the period under review, it is also my sad duty to announce the death from abscess of the liver of Mr. George Anton Shoaf, a graduate of this institution who had for two years filled the position of Boys' Supervisor. Mr. Shoaf entered school in the month of November, 1875. He made most creditable progress in his studies, and in 1880 was appointed to a vacant Durham Scholarship. In 1882 he passed his examination at the State University, where he pursued his studies until his junior year, when his pecuniary circumstances led him to accept the office of Supervisor, hoping by private study to graduate at the University within a year or two after his class. He was a fine athlete, excelling in all manly sports, modest and manly in his bearing, upright in life and character, and his death was not only a loss to bereaved friends, but to the cause of deaf-mute instruction, to which it was his intention to devote his energies and talents.

## THE SCHOOLS.

The work of the class room has gone steadily on, and as prosperously as could reasonably be expected during the last two years. A goodly number of the pupils have finished the course of study, and gone out into the world to take their place as "bread winners." We have reason to believe that the graduates of this Institution, as a rule, do no discredit to their teachers or themselves. Handicapped as they are and always must be by their misfortune, most of them keep abreast of their fellows, and, if manly worth counts for anything, often win the highest prizes.

I object to the usual measures of success in life being applied to the deaf and the blind. From certain avenues of activity they are necessarily debarred, though sometimes by power of will and aptitude they thrust themselves into positions and professions where least expected. They do not obtain nor seek political preferment, though they vote intelligently. They do not fail for large amounts, pay ten cents on the dollar, and go to Europe on the profits of bankruptcy. I never knew one to keep a "dive," to wreck a bank, or embezzle trust funds and flee to Canada or other countries where there are no extradition treaties. They do not know how to

manipulate the stock market nor are they active on the produce exchange. Their merits have no marketable value, nor would they be accepted as collateral security for a loan at the counter of any sound bank or careful money lender; and yet the qualities which the average of educated deaf-mutes possess in great degree, are the measure of a nation's wealth, and constitute its true and permanent sources of prosperity. They are honest, industrious, little given to drink or dissipation, faithful to duty and conscience, happy in harmless pleasures, and good citizens in their relations to family and State. Now and then one takes to evil courses, and drifts into crime or vagrancy, but such rare cases can nearly always be traced to hereditary taint or vicious environment which would require almost super-human virtue to overcome or resist.

There have been no changes in the corps of teachers since my last report, except the resignations of Mrs. A. R. Goodall, teacher of the primary class in the blind department, whose place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Martha S. Day; and of Mrs. Annie B. Wilkinson, teacher of articulation in the deaf-mute department, where a vacancy still exists, though it is hoped that a competent teacher may soon be obtained for this important adjunct to a well equipped Institution.

The curriculum of study has not been materially altered. The purpose of the Institution is to give a reasonably good English education to the deaf and the blind, who by reason of their misfortune cannot obtain it in the common schools. To this end they are taught the correct use of language, penmanship, arithmetic, history, geography, physiology, and those principles of ethics which are necessary to right thinking and acting. But we are more concerned about making good citizens than the turning out of monstrosities of learning; we seek to develop men and women rather than mere merchants, mechanics, and housemaids; and that is why we think an educational process should embrace something more than the training of the class room. To a symmetrical manhood is needed a trained hand as well as a cultured mind; to this end our pupils spend a portion of each day in learning the fundamental principles of some trade. Whether they shall ever get their living by the particular handicraft they acquire is a matter of little moment. How few men are doing at forty what they expected to do at twenty years of age. Embryo ministers have turned to miners; artists have become artisans; cobblers have become Congressmen; laborers have developed into leaders; the tinker becomes a thinker, the philosopher a pin maker; and so the whirligig of time and circumstance is continually readjusting men to their aptitudes and environment: but conspicuous failures are rarely found among those who have all their mental and physical powers well and evenly cultivated and balanced. The carpenter or machinist may find better and more profitable use for his time and talent than shoving a plane or tending a lathe, but the trained eye and supple fingers go with him and form a part of his permanent equipment for life and labor.

The present urgent need of the Institution development is in the line of its Art and Mechanical departments. For the blind, enlarged facilities for music culture, with the addition of piano tuning, should be given. The experience of the most successful eastern schools points to these employments as best adapted for all those blind persons who can begin early enough, and who have the requisite talent. It is a popular error to suppose that all the blind, simply because they love music and can play the jewsharp, may therefore become expert musicians. Mere loss of sight does not confer talent or genius, but it is true that a good proportion can be educated to a profitable livelihood in this direction.

For the deaf and dumb, the many branches of industry in which free-hand and mechanical drawing, painting, modeling, carving, and decoration are essential arts, offer inviting fields for their quick eye and nimble fingers. We have those now connected with the Institution whom it would well pay to give the advantage of foreign travel and instruction. Two of our graduates, now teaching, have developed such talent in drawing and modeling that they ought to be provided with the best facilities for art culture, with a view of becoming the heads of these departments at some future day, and I earnestly recommend that the Board take such action in the matter as the means at its disposal will allow.

The department of articulation also needs better facilities and larger development. The late Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf adopted unanimously the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great differences exist in mental and physical conditions, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases which are practically and sometimes actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting widely different treatment with different individuals; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reason that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been proved to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, working at the same time harmoniously, and aiming at the attainment of a common object by all

*Resolved*, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and to read from the lips, and that such efforts should only be abandoned when it is plainly evident, after examination by experienced teachers, that the measure of success attainable is so small as not to justify the necessary amount of labor.

To carry out this resolution in good faith and conscientiously, will require quite an addition to the teaching force and considerable expenditure of money, but I am sure the people of California will not begrudge the cost, if it adds to the efficiency of the Institution, or helps to bring our pupils into closer fellowship with their kindred or the world.

#### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The most notable event since the last report, if not in the history of the Institution, has been the holding of the Eleventh National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at Berkeley, beginning Thursday morning, July fifteenth, and closing on the evening of July twenty-second. In many respects this convention was the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in America. In mere numbers it far exceeded any previous meeting. Over two hundred and fifty members took part in its deliberations and discussions. Its *personnel* comprised nearly all the most eminent men and women in the profession, while the large attendance of the younger delegates, and the active and intelligent part they played in the proceedings, give bright promise of the future of this beneficent work when the "gray beards" shall have passed away.

Thirty-seven Institutions were represented, embracing the whole area of our country from Maine to Texas, from Georgia to Washington Territory, while Canada, whom we cannot count as foreign, proved her kinship in this labor of love by sending three delegates from the excellent Institution at Belleville, Ontario. Many papers of great value were read and discussed, but the new feature, introduced for the first time at this convention, of Normal School work, will be regarded as a most useful innovation, which will grow in importance with each succeeding meeting. Suggested by Mr. Ely, of Maryland, and wisely intrusted to his energetic superin-



tendence, it more than fulfilled the good results expected from this practical illustration of the class-room and its methods. A full stenographic report was made of the proceedings of this section work, as well as of the ordinary debates of the convention, and it is hoped that the Legislature will make suitable provision for the printing of an extra number of copies.

The holding of this convention in California was an honor which we gratefully appreciate. It taxed to the utmost all our resources in the way of accommodations, but the unavoidable inconvenience and discomfort incident to overcrowding were accepted by our guests with such cheerful equanimity as made the labor of entertaining them a personal privilege rather than a perfunctory duty. And unless "words are meant to conceal thought," the generous expressions of our guests would indicate that California has not suffered in her reputation either for hospitality or her tender care of the unfortunate.

In this connection I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the Directors for their cordial coöperation in all matters pertaining to the comfort and pleasure of the delegates.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements provided for by the last Legislature have either been completed or are in progress. Perhaps the most noticeable is the new fence which has been constructed in place of the unsightly enclosure which had been an eyesore for so many years. The space of five hundred feet immediately in front of the Institution has been filled with a handsome iron fence, resting upon a stone wall with a sixteen-inch granite coping, and entrance, side, and carriage-gates adorned with six massive stone posts. In addition, twenty-two hundred feet of wooden fence have been made of tongued and grooved sheathing in eight-foot panels, with eight-inch posts every twenty-four feet, and set in the most substantial manner. This affords protection to the orchards and gardens of the Institution, and keeps out the marauders, who look upon State fruit and vegetables as public plunder. The whole has been built and painted within the appropriation provided for this purpose.

The grounds have been vastly improved, and for the first time since the erection of the buildings at Berkeley, present a respectable appearance. A broad sidewalk along the whole west frontage of the property has been graded and stopped with heavy curbing, and a stone gutter to carry off the surface water. An extensive system of stone gutters has also been laid within the grounds to prevent the wash and consequent damage to roads and terraces from heavy rains. A granite coping has been set on the retaining walls, so necessary on a sidehill site; the terrace in front of the school building has been covered with rock, and the roads and walks put in good order. A few bits of lawn, so restful to the eye, have been seeded and got into creditable shape, considering the infelicity of the season and the scarcity of water. A very beautiful flag-staff, with a complement of flags, has been erected, by which the Institution is enabled to express its recognition of public events, whether of joy or sorrow. The old site of the burned building has been cleared of the offensive debris, which for ten years has prevented the laying out of a proper playground for the pupils; new plank sidewalks connecting the different departments have been constructed; old trees have been grubbed out and converted into firewood; and the new avenue leading from the gateway has been planted with American elms of fifteen years' growth; and a thousand feet of artificial stone pavement laid, and still we have about a thousand dollars of the appropriation unexpended for improvements in progress or projected.

The long hoped for gymnasium has also been fitted up, and affords the pupils that opportunity for physical development so necessary in growing boys and girls. The room under the refectory, seventy by forty feet, was finished in cement mortar and a good floor laid. The apparatus was made in Boston under the direction of Dr. Sargent, the Superintendent of the Harvard Gymnasium, and as far as it goes is very complete, and admirably adapted to the purpose of a symmetrical, athletic culture. It gives the pupils infinite enjoyment, especially in wet weather.

The stable, also provided for by the last Legislature, is at present writing rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be occupied. It is a handsome wooden structure resting on a solid brick foundation, and not only adds much to the safety and convenience of the stock and farm implements, but is in appearance a creditable addition to the equipment of the Institution.

All these improvements have been kept strictly within the limits of the various appropriations, and it is safe to say that the State has never received more for its money.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

With the growth of the Institution the need of a larger supply of water is felt more and more, and must be provided for. The spring on the hill-side yields about ten thousand gallons a day. It is pure and wholesome water, and should be reserved for household purposes. The garden, the lawns, flowers, and roadways, and the playgrounds, require not less than ten thousand gallons a day during the Summer and Fall months preceding the rainy season. To buy this water at meter rates of the Berkeley Water Company involves very heavy expense, but how to get rid of it has been a serious question. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$4,000 for the purpose of developing a supply on the Institution property. A tunnel has been run in the cañon on the southern side of the hill, and it is now in about five hundred feet. A stream, which seems to be permanent, now issues from the mouth with a yield of three thousand two hundred gallons a day. It is believed that the indications of more water justify running the tunnel at least a thousand feet. It is also proposed to sink a ten-inch tube in the bottom of the experimental well in the garden to the depth of one hundred feet, and there is little doubt that a supply of not less than five thousand gallons will be obtained from this source, and the appropriation already made will suffice for both these works now in progress. If the results justify expectation, the water question for many years will be solved.

How to get rid of sewage has for a long time been a serious question with this Institution and its neighbor, the State University. Situated in the town of Berkeley and directly interested in the sanitary welfare of the surrounding community, yet exempt from taxation for town improvements, it seemed only right that the State should help to bear the burden of laying pipes to the bay to carry off the large amount of sewage which must be disposed of. The last Legislature recognized the justice of this claim, and made an appropriation to aid the local authorities in effecting this purpose. The town with commendable promptness voted the necessary money to perfect a system of sewers, and laid a pipe from tide water on Dwight Way to the corner of the Institution grounds; but to make available this outlet, it was necessary to extend a pipe six inches in diameter, a distance of twelve hundred feet diagonally across the Institution grounds to the former debouching point. This work has been done in a very thorough manner, with accurate grade, hand holes every hundred feet, and

securely trapped at the upper end so that no gases can escape at the point of connection. From a sanitary point of view this safe and rapid disposal of the sewage is the most important improvement made since the erection of the present buildings.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked of the coming Legislature to raise the present school building another story, as was contemplated in the original plan. The additional space is needed for class rooms and especially for an assembly room. The architectural completeness which this improvement would give to the group of buildings is an important though secondary consideration, but the need of a suitable hall where our frequent public exercises may be held is painfully evident to the many friends who from year to year have been crowded out of the dining hall where the annual commencement exercises have been given.

I would also urge the erection of a small conservatory and propagating house where our pupils could be trained to skilled gardening. Perhaps no employment is more suited to the tastes and capacity of a large number of deaf-mutes than horticulture, and in connection with fruit and vine cultivation it is in the line of some of our great State industries.

The washing machine in the laundry has been in constant use for nearly seven years. It has cost nothing for repairs, but now is literally worn out. A new machine is needed, and several other appliances for washing clothes. A thousand dollars is a small sum for this purpose, but it will serve our present and urgent necessities, and I respectfully ask the Board to recommend such an appropriation to the Legislature.

The buildings begin to show the need of paint. The iron work especially is taking hurt, while the wood in many places has a shabby appearance. It is true economy to keep the property of the Institution in good repair, and to this end I recommend that an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars be asked for to be expended in painting.

The road on the north and west lines of the grounds is in a very bad condition. Some grading will have to be done, and considerable rock to properly macadam the street is needed. For this purpose an appropriation of one thousand dollars is respectfully asked.

For the regular support of the Institution we shall require no increase over the sum appropriated by the last Legislature. The wants of the Institution may be briefly stated:

For current support of the Institution, per annum.....	\$45,750 00
For increased facilities for articulation department, per annum.....	2,000 00
For increased facilities in industrial department, per annum.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$48,750 00

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For completing the school building.....	\$30,000 00
For propagating house.....	1,000 00
For laundry machinery.....	1,000 00
For painting buildings.....	1,500 00
For grading and macadamizing street.....	1,000 00

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We should be lacking in gratitude if we did not acknowledge the unfailing kindness and courtesy this Institution and its pupils have received from the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Every year a special train has been provided to convey the whole school to and from



its annual picnic. Free transportation has been given to those pupils whose friends are too poor to pay the ear fare to and from their homes at the Summer vacation, and special favors were granted the delegates at the late convention, which favors largely contributed to the success of that notable gathering.

Dr. R. E. Cole, of Oakland, has continued to give his services as dentist, to the relief of those pupils who were unable to pay, and in their behalf thanks are hereby gratefully tendered.

The Board is also under obligations to Messrs. F. E. Knowles & Co. for six granite gate stops, which these gentlemen gratuitously presented to the Institution. Also to Messrs. Wright and Sanders, who, without charge, supplied plans and specifications for the fence, both wood and iron, which has been built the past year.

The following papers have been sent to the Institution for the use of the pupils, and for which thanks are tendered: "Sacramento Weekly Bee;" "The Los Angeles Censor;" "Deaf-Mute Journal," New York; "The Vis-a-Vis," Columbus, Ohio; "Goodson Gazette," Staunton, Virginia; "Deaf-Mute Advance," Jacksonville, Illinois; "Deaf-Mute Hawkeye," Council Bluffs, Iowa; "The Deaf-Mute Mirror," Flint, Michigan; "The Mute Journal," Omaha, Nebraska; "Deaf-Mute Optic," Little Rock, Arkansas; "The Mutes' Companion," Faribault, Minnesota; "The Deaf-Mute Times," Delavan, Wisconsin; "The Kansas Star," Olathe, Kansas; "Daily Paper for Our Little Ones," Rochester, New York; "Our Little People," Philadelphia; "The Texas Ranger," Austin, Texas; "The Deaf-Mute Record," Fulton, Missouri; "The Silent Observer," Nashville, Tennessee; "Deaf-Mute Voice," Jackson, Mississippi; "Deaf-Mute Bulletin," Frederick City, Maryland; "The Register," Rome, New York; "The Tablet," Romney, West Virginia; "The Kentucky Deaf-Mute," Danville, Kentucky; "The Auralist," Chicago, Illinois.

Congratulating the Board upon the prosperous condition of the Institution under their charge, and personally thanking the Directors for the generous coöperation they have extended to me, this report is respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,  
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,  
BERKELEY, November 15, 1886.

PRINCIPALS DISSECTIONS OF EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FOUR  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

GENERAL FUND.

*Groceries and Provisions.*

Allspice, 5½ pounds .....	\$ 82
Ammonia, 3½ dozen quarts .....	8 70
Bacon, 154 pounds .....	22 66
Baking powder, 89 pounds .....	40 05
Bath brick, 5 dozen .....	3 15
Beans, 2,766 pounds .....	87 14
Buckwheat, 400 pounds .....	18 00
Butter, 8,727 pounds .....	2,338 39
Canned goods, 125 dozen .....	251 53
Capers, 4 dozen .....	7 00
Carb. ammonia, 20 pounds .....	5 20
Carb. soda, 54 pounds .....	4 32
Cayenne pepper, 20 pounds .....	8 00
Cheese, 1,451 pounds .....	230 41
Chicory, 74 pounds .....	4 81
Chocolate, 79 pounds .....	21 89
Cinnamon, 55 pounds .....	11 10
Citron, 48 pounds .....	12 56
Cloves, 10 pounds .....	2 30
Cocoanut, 18 pounds .....	5 40
Coffee, 3,157 pounds .....	354 68
Cooking wine .....	24 00
Corn starch, 140 pounds .....	14 00
Corn meal, 800 pounds .....	20 00
Crackers, 3,422 pounds .....	198 20
Cracked wheat, 1,630 pounds .....	44 76
Cranberries .....	34 00
Cream tartar, 30 pounds .....	10 80
Crushed Indian, 120 pounds .....	10 20
Currants, 570 pounds .....	43 06
Eggs, 1,097 dozen .....	311 31
Extracts .....	42 86
Farina, 84 pounds .....	5 76
Fish, fresh, 2,244 pounds .....	137 40
Fish, salt, 1,800 pounds .....	110 00
Flour, white, 394 barrels .....	1,863 00
Flour, graham, 9 barrels .....	39 90
Fruit, dried, 2,896 pounds .....	213 40
Fruit, fresh .....	318 96
Gelatine, 11 dozen .....	16 80
Ginger, 50 pounds .....	10 00
Hams, 832 pounds .....	132 88
Hominy, 775 pounds .....	28 49
Hops, 44 pounds .....	14 15
Honey, 12 pounds .....	3 00
Hulled corn .....	7 50
Lard, 1,810 pounds .....	217 40
Macaroni, 532 pounds .....	43 83
Mace, 3 pounds .....	1 75
Malt, 60 pounds .....	2 00
Meat, 77,302 pounds .....	5,975 91
Molasses, 193 gallons .....	64 84
Mustard, 80 pounds .....	19 25
Oatmeal, 1,450 pounds .....	64 50
Olive oil, 18 dozen .....	87 25
Pearl barley, 255 pounds .....	12 75
Pepper, black, 102 pounds .....	18 50
Pease, split, 75 pounds .....	3 75
Pickles .....	14 50
Potatoes, 65,082 pounds .....	620 60
Poultry .....	161 47
Raisins, 211 pounds .....	22 74
Rice, 1,400 pounds .....	84 00
Sago, 120 pounds .....	6 00

Amount carried forward ..... \$14,493 63

Amount brought forward .....	\$14,493 63	
Saleratus, 36 pounds .....	2 88	
Sal soda, 3,173 pounds .....	54 59	
Salt, coarse, 2,558 pounds .....	12 89	
Salt, table, 4,150 pounds .....	27 75	
Saltpetre, 20 pounds .....	3 50	
Sapolio, 26 dozen .....	26 00	
Sauce, Worcestershire .....	12 00	
Silicon, 8 dozen .....	8 00	
Smoked beef, 942 pounds .....	120 27	
Soap, brown, 7,460 pounds .....	390 46	
Soap, castile, 1,219 pounds .....	155 85	
Soap, toilet .....	16 67	
Sugar, brown, 12,857 pounds .....	847 97	
Sugar, crushed, 1,375 pounds .....	120 54	
Sugar, granulated, 4,827 pounds .....	404 40	
Sugar, powdered, 453 pounds .....	39 25	
Syrup, 442 gallons .....	154 71	
Tapioca, 66 pounds .....	3 35	
Tea, 699 pounds .....	240 96	
Thyme, sage, etc. ....	2 00	
Vegetables .....	5 85	
Vermicelli, 173 pounds .....	15 15	
Vinegar, 182 gallons .....	27 37	
Yeast, compressed .....	9 20	
		\$17,185 19

*Salaries and Wages.*

Principal and teachers .....	\$22,702 75	
Physician, clerk, and matrons .....	7,680 00	
Servants and services .....	10,788 01	
Gardener .....	720 00	
Treasurer's salary .....	1,000 00	
		\$42,890 76

*Clothing.*

Boots and shoes .....	\$469 41	
Buttons .....	20 87	
Clothes brushes .....	15 93	
Collars, paper .....	24 00	
Combs .....	6 17	
Dress goods .....	49 50	
Flannel .....	5 63	
Hair brushes .....	7 00	
Handkerchiefs .....	5 00	
Hats .....	27 90	
Hose .....	129 65	
Knitting yarn .....	9 45	
Marking ink .....	10 25	
Nail and tooth brushes .....	17 15	
Overalls .....	10 00	
Pants .....	17 00	
Pins and needles .....	4 60	
Repairing boots and shoes .....	330 85	
Rubber overshoes .....	14 75	
Shirts, white and check .....	168 75	
Shoe laces .....	11 95	
Silesia .....	7 21	
Suits of clothes .....	305 00	
Suspenders .....	14 25	
Shoe blacking .....	19 13	
Shoe brushes .....	24 05	
Thread and cotton .....	59 62	
Trimmings .....	10 44	
Underwear .....	72 12	
		1,867 63

*Furniture.*

Baskets .....	\$3 69	
Bedsteads, iron .....	30 00	
Bed ticks and ticking .....	29 22	
Blankets .....	117 00	
Brooms, 22 dozen .....	68 49	
Carpets and lining .....	210 45	

Amount carried forward .....	\$458 85	\$61,943 58
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Amount brought forward .....	\$158 85	\$61,943 58
Carpet cleaning .....	105 12	
Chairs .....	149 25	
Clocks and repairing .....	15 50	
Crockery, cutlery, and glassware .....	568 07	
Curtains and curtain goods .....	105 92	
Dust and floor brushes .....	43 60	
Dust pans .....	7 25	
Feather dusters .....	33 70	
Gas and lamp chimneys .....	31 60	
Hair .....	18 21	
Kitchen utensils .....	154 04	
Mats, door .....	40 45	
Meat cutting machine .....	7 50	
Mattresses and repairing .....	98 75	
Mop cloths, 21 dozen .....	47 25	
Mop and brush handles .....	17 75	
Napkins .....	57 10	
Pails, wooden .....	16 25	
Paper bags .....	4 58	
Papering .....	329 50	
Preserve jars and cans .....	3 00	
Quilts .....	83 12	
Ranges for kitchen .....	345 00	
Range repairs .....	67 50	
Repairing furniture and upholstering .....	53 13	
Repairing sewing machine .....	1 15	
Scales .....	235 00	
Scrub brushes .....	72 86	
Sponge .....	10 20	
Sheeting .....	284 24	
Stools .....	13 00	
String .....	4 01	
Table cloths .....	206 31	
Tarleton .....	1 25	
Towels .....	82 45	
Toweling .....	209 11	
Tinware and repairs .....	56 73	
Wire .....	1 26	
Wisp brooms .....	5 00	
Wood bowls, barrel covers, and towel rollers .....	7 31	
Desks .....	5 25	
Calico .....	4 55	
Cooking school, fitting up .....	175 20	
		4,236 90

*Buildings and Repairs.*

Belting .....	\$3 64	
Bricks .....	174 00	
Cement .....	68 70	
Doors .....	24 38	
Engine repairs .....	22 67	
Fire clay .....	4 00	
Glass and putty .....	54 35	
Grate bars .....	2 64	
Gravel .....	8 00	
Hair for plastering .....	2 50	
Hardware .....	387 01	
Laths .....	32 50	
Lime .....	71 25	
Lumber .....	961 25	
Millwork .....	4 47	
Packing for engines .....	7 23	
Painting .....	831 39	
Paints, oils, and brushes .....	531 13	
Plaster .....	16 75	
Plumbers' supplies .....	648 83	
Repairing slate roofs .....	133 25	
Sand .....	58 40	
Sewer pipe .....	401 91	
Tarred paper .....	1 84	
		4,452 09

Amount carried forward ..... \$70,632 57

Amount brought forward ..... \$70,632 57

*Fuel and Lights.*

Candles, 300 pounds.....	\$39 60	
Charcoal.....	3 20	
Coal, 377 tons.....	3,790 01	
Coal oil, 330 gallons.....	85 70	
Cotton waste.....	7 00	
Gasoline, 6,380 gallons.....	1,916 82	
Machine oil.....	41 35	
Matches.....	14 00	
Wages, engineer.....	1,800 00	
Wicks, wicking, and tapers.....	9 50	
Wood.....	17 00	
		7,724 18

*Laundry.*

Baskets.....	\$22 34	
Bluing.....	13 20	
Brushes.....	29 70	
Clothespins.....	1 00	
Irons.....	4 78	
Pan for ironing furnace.....	5 00	
Repairing machine.....	25 50	
Rubber cloth, etc.....	10 25	
Sal soda.....	25 60	
Soap, brown.....	105 03	
Soap, powdered.....	332 25	
Starch.....	96 06	
Wages.....	1,734 91	
Washboards.....	1 25	
Wax.....	8 50	
		2,415 37

*Stable and Dairy.*

Barley, 16,632 pounds.....	\$193 01	
Bran, 47,655 pounds.....	416 44	
Brooms.....	3 41	
Castor oil, axle grease, etc.....	18 98	
Corn, 1,454 pounds.....	21 95	
Currycombs and brushes.....	4 09	
Cutting hay.....	7 00	
Farm implements.....	30 35	
Harness and repairs.....	35 00	
Harness oil.....	5 27	
Hay, 107 tons.....	1,349 03	
Horse medicine.....	8 75	
Horse shoeing.....	116 00	
Middlings, 19,396 pounds.....	198 68	
Oats, 6,247 pounds.....	102 98	
Oil meal, 8,458 pounds.....	131 27	
Pails.....	3 15	
Pigs.....	50 00	
Repairing buggies and wagons.....	135 35	
Straw, 114 bales.....	55 80	
Wages.....	1,400 00	
Wheat, 2,783 pounds.....	40 83	
Whips.....	3 50	
		4,330 84

*Miscellaneous.*

Advertising.....	\$349 05	
Blacksmithing.....	90 75	
Books, stationery, and school apparatus.....	435 69	
Blasting powder.....	9 00	
Beads.....	8 64	
Bead wire.....	9 39	
Cartage.....	19 10	
Christmas expenses.....	85 99	
Copying press.....	13 00	
Drugs and medicines.....	202 50	
Diplomas.....	17 00	
Directories.....	5 00	
Draping buildings.....	32 90	
Electric batteries and supplies.....	16 60	
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,294 61	\$85,102 96



Amount brought forward .....	\$1,294 61	\$85,102 96
Expense clerk to city .....	26 05	
Expense pupils' picnics, parties, etc. ....	30 30	
Expense pupils to oculist .....	6 20	
Express charges .....	272 79	
Ferry .....	7 55	
Freight on supplies .....	100 49	
Flue cleaning and repairs .....	13 00	
Flower pots .....	7 20	
Fire axes and holders .....	23 00	
Hand grenades .....	86 40	
Ice .....	10 50	
Lye for trees .....	15 75	
Music for blind .....	29 48	
Printing .....	2 50	
Repairing and tuning pianos .....	11 50	
Rent telephones and service .....	246 00	
Repairing telephone and telegraph lines ..	21 10	
Repairing hot air furnace .....	34 90	
Rubber stamps .....	3 00	
Stamps and postage .....	101 25	
Seeds and plants .....	42 95	
Surgical apparatus and repairs .....	94 39	
Subscription to "D. & D. Annals" .....	67 00	
Subscription to newspapers .....	19 25	
Subscription to magazine for blind .....	21 00	
Spice mill .....	7 60	
Safe for office .....	125 00	
Squirrel exterminator .....	10 00	
Sewing machine .....	30 00	
Traveling expenses .....	16 64	
Telegrams .....	11 66	
Water (696,329 gallons) .....	348 13	
Wrapping paper .....	38 00	
		3,175 49

*Industrial Department.*

Bookbinder .....	\$2 62	
Ink fountain .....	27 50	
Paper .....	84 44	
Repairs .....	8 00	
Staples .....	3 00	
Type .....	182 84	
Wages foreman printing office .....	1,027 50	
Wages foreman carpenter shop .....	1,759 15	
		3,095 05

Total expenditures, General Fund .....		<u>\$91,373 20</u>
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*Improving Grounds.*

Curbing and guttering .....	\$998 29
Flagstaff, flags, rigging, etc. ....	333 15
Granite, coping, and stone work .....	1,180 00
Labor .....	1,039 60
Lime, cement, sand, and gravel .....	289 50
Lumber .....	170 04
Repairing roads, rock, etc. ....	120 00
Sewer pipe .....	15 36
	<u>\$4,145 94</u>

*Fitting up Gymnasium.*

Apparatus .....	\$450 70
Freight .....	136 75
Lime and cement .....	24 25
Lumber .....	117 50
Plastering .....	62 75
	<u>\$791 95</u>

*Illustrative School Apparatus.*

Casts and manikin .....	\$60 85
Maps .....	80 43
Type-writer and cyclostyle .....	118 00
	<hr/>
	\$259 28

*Repairing and Building Fences.*

Iron fence .....	\$2,518 50
Labor .....	225 50
Painting and materials .....	208 54
Wooden fence .....	2,022 97
	<hr/>
	\$4,975 51

*Water Supply.*

Candles .....	\$15 00
Labor .....	935 50
Lumber .....	124 61
Powder, fuse, etc. ....	52 36
Tools, sharpening, and repairs .....	57 58
	<hr/>
	\$1,185 05

*Building Barn and Stable.*

Advertising .....	\$37 60
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*New Bakery and Cooking School.*

(Appropriation made 1883.)

Building .....	\$1,280 00
Oven .....	300 00
Architect's fees .....	214 00
Plastering second floor .....	116 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

*Receipts and Disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1886.*

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Thirty-sixth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-seventh Fiscal Year.	Total.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Balance, cash on hand, July 1, 1884 (at last report) .....			\$1,634 45
From appropriation for thirty-fifth fiscal year, balance due .....			30
From appropriation for support .....	\$43,999 99	\$45,725 00	89,724 99
From Principal .....	1,798 77	1,372 43	3,171 20
From appropriation for improvement of grounds .....	81 50	4,064 44	4,145 94
From appropriation for bakery and cooking school .....	5,000 00		5,000 00
From appropriation for fitting up gymnasium .....		791 95	791 95
From appropriation for repairing and building fences .....		4,975 51	4,975 51
From appropriation for water supply .....		1,185 05	1,185 05
From appropriation for illustrative school apparatus .....		259 28	259 28
From appropriation for barn and stable .....		37 60	37 60
	\$50,880 26	\$58,411 26	
Total receipts .....			\$110,926 27
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
General Fund—Salaries and wages .....	\$23,124 46	\$24,569 10	\$47,993 56
General Fund—Supplies .....	21,723 74	20,655 90	42,379 64
General Fund—Treasurer's salary .....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
For improvement of grounds .....	81 50	4,064 44	4,145 94
For bakery and cooking school .....	5,000 00		5,000 00
For fitting up gymnasium .....		791 95	791 95
For repairing and building fences .....		4,975 51	4,975 51
For increasing water supply .....		1,185 05	1,185 05
For illustrative school apparatus .....		259 28	259 28
For barn and stable .....		37 60	37 60
	\$50,729 70	\$57,038 83	
Total disbursements .....			\$107,768 53
Balance, cash on hand, June 30, 1886 .....			3,157 74
			\$110,926 27

## DETAILED STATEMENT.

## GENERAL FUND.

*Receipts.*

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1884 .....	\$1,634 45
From appropriation for support for two years .....	89,724 99
From appropriation for thirty-fifth fiscal year, balance due .....	30
From Principal—cash from pupils, etc. ....	3,171 20
Total receipts .....	\$94,530 94

*Disbursements.*

Salaries and wages .....	\$47,993 56
Supplies .....	42,379 64
Treasurer's salary .....	1,000 00
Total disbursements .....	\$91,373 20
Balance cash on hand .....	3,157 74
Total .....	\$94,530 94

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

## IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$5,000 00
Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers .....	4,145 94
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$854 06</u>

## BAKERY AND COOKING SCHOOL FUND.

Appropriation (1883) .....	\$5,000 00
Paid for building, labor, etc., as per vouchers .....	5,000 00

## FITTING UP GYMNASIUM FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$1,000 00
Rebate on freight charges .....	28 91
Total .....	<u>\$1,028 91</u>
Paid for apparatus, etc., as per vouchers .....	791 95
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$236 96</u>

## REPAIRING AND BUILDING FENCE FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$5,000 00
Paid for material and labor, as per vouchers .....	4,975 51
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$24 49</u>

## INCREASING WATER SUPPLY FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$4,000 00
Paid for labor and material, as per vouchers .....	1,185 05
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$2,814 95</u>

## ILLUSTRATIVE SCHOOL APPARATUS FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$1,000 00
Paid for apparatus, etc., as per vouchers .....	259 28
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$740 72</u>

## BARN AND STABLE FUND.

Appropriation .....	\$5,000 00
Paid for advertising, as per vouchers .....	37 60
Balance in State Treasury .....	<u>\$4,962 40</u>

## TRUST FUNDS.

## DURHAM FUND.

Balance cash on hand last report, July 1, 1884 .....	\$2,246 63
Received from interest and dividends .....	5,986 29
Total .....	<u>\$8,232 92</u>

*Disbursements.*

Paid Durham scholarships .....	\$825 97
Paid for work on grounds .....	923 85
Paid for oculist's services .....	390 00
Paid for interest .....	9 70
Paid Louis Straus Fund (proportion of interest) .....	600 00
Total disbursements .....	<u>\$2,749 52</u>
Balance cash on hand .....	5,483 40
	<u>\$8,232 92</u>

## LIBRARY FUND.

Balance cash on hand last report, July 1, 1884 .....	\$1,399 29
Received from interest and dividends .....	124 27
Total .....	<u>\$1,523 56</u>

*Disbursements.*

Paid for books, as per vouchers .....	\$55 20
Balance cash on hand .....	1,468 36
	<u>\$1,523 56</u>

## LOUIS STRAUS FUND.

Balance cash on hand at last report, July 1, 1884 .....	\$589 39
Received from interest and dividends .....	70 90
Received from Durham Fund (proportion of interest) .....	600 00
Balance cash on hand .....	<u>\$1,260 35</u>

## ORGAN FUND.

Balance cash on hand at last report, July 1, 1884 .....	\$1,336 26
Received from interest and dividends .....	121 21
Balance cash on hand .....	<u>\$1,457 47</u>

## CASH BALANCES.

## GENERAL FUND.

Cash deposited Union National Bank .....	\$150 50
Sundry warrants held as cash .....	3,007 24
	<u>\$3,157 74</u>

## DURHAM FUND.

Cash deposited Union National Bank .....	\$4,246 92
Sundry warrants held as cash .....	1,236 48
	<u>\$5,483 40</u>

## LOUIS STRAUS FUND.

Cash deposited Union Savings Bank .....	<u>\$1,260 35</u>
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## ORGAN FUND.

Cash deposited Union Savings Bank .....	<u>\$1,457 47</u>
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## LIBRARY FUND.

Cash deposited Union Savings Bank .....	<u>\$1,468 36</u>
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## MORTGAGE INVESTMENT.

## TRUST FUNDS.

Loaned on real estate .....	\$41,000 00
To Horace Gushee .....	\$10,000 00
To Henri Windel .....	15,000 00
To Maus & Straude .....	16,000 00
	<u>\$41,000 00</u>
From Durham Fund .....	\$36,000 00
From Louis Straus Fund .....	5,000 00
	<u>\$41,000 00</u>

W. L. PRATHER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 1, 1886.

## LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION SINCE JULY 1, 1884.

NAMES.	Towns.	Counties.
<i>Deaf and Dumb—Males.</i>		
Aldersley, Lyell	Napa City	Napa.
Bacigalupi, Fred. L.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Balaam, Lewis	Visalia	Tulare.
Bean, David M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Billings, Charles W.	Oakland	Alameda.
Black, Jos. F.	Livermore	Alameda.
Bucking, George F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Burgess, Rybert J.	Etiwanda	San Bernardino.
Butler, Louis L.	Stillwater	Shasta.
Cator, Azro A.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Christeen, Fred. W.	Benieia	Solano.
Christensen, L. O.	Hollister	San Benito.
Coder, Sherman B.	Ukiah	Mendocino.
Cohn, Max	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cole, Jay	Alameda	Alameda.
Collischronn, Fred.	Oakland	Alameda.
Connolly, John	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cotter, William	Haywards	Alameda.
Coulter, Charles B.	San Andreas	Calaveras.
Cushman, Ira D.	Georgetown	El Dorado.
De Wolf, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dilke, John T.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Dinsmore, Bruce	Clipper Gap	Placer.
Dobner, Harry	Anaheim	Los Angeles.
Dugan, Edward	Janesville	Lassen.
Egan, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ewing, William	Walla Walla	Washington Territory.
Frankenstein, Leon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gale, William S.	Vallejo	Solano.
Garrido, Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Goodrich, Doney H.	Geyserville	Sonoma.
Gross, Charles A.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Hadlock, Hathron	Berkeley	Alameda.
Hannah, Andrew	Mendocino City	Mendocino.
Hatch, Joseph	Redding	Shasta.
Hatton, J. S.	Napa City	Napa.
Heckman, Fred. W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hoke, Harmon A.	West Butte	Sutter.
Hoffman, Edward	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Holman, Willis G.	Linden	San Joaquin.
Horn, Sigmond.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Howson, Jas. W.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Isert, Gustav	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Jacob, Isadore H.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Johnson, James H.	Madison	Yolo.
Kaiser, George H.	Vallejo	Solano.
Kavanaugh, William J.	Alameda	Alameda.
Lake, Frank	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz.
Lambert, Norman	Carpenteria	Santa Barbara.
Laughlin, Joseph	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Lewis, Beverley	Traey	San Joaquin.
Lewis, James	Capay	Yolo.
Lipsett, Robert A.	San José	Santa Clara.
Lohnmeyer, Ed. W. F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Love, Dugald M.	Antioch	Contra Costa.
McCarty, W. E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McQuillan, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Miller, Charles F.	Jenny Lind	Calaveras.
Miller, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Morse, Elmer R.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Nordyke, Isaac F.	Oakland	Alameda.
O'Brien, Daniel	San Francisco	San Francisco.
O'Malley, John M.	Washington Corners	Alameda.
O'Rourke, James P.	San Francisco	San Francisco.



## LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	TOWNS.	Counties.
Pomber, Juan M.	Castroville	Monterey.
Price, Edmund M.	Salinas City	Monterey.
Rafetto, Frank	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Rahmstorf, George H.	Byron	Alameda.
Raymond, Harry	Berkeley	Alameda.
Redmond, G. S.	San José	Santa Clara.
Reichsrath, Charles	Alameda	Alameda.
Reynolds, Robert	Oakland	Alameda.
Rosenbaum, Nathan	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Saltenberger, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sanguinetti, Antone	Columbia	Tuolumne.
Schilling, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schleweek, Simon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schreiner, Henry	Freeport	Sacramento.
Schroder, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Selig, Isadore	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Selig, Kossuth	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Shaw, James H.	Salinas City	Monterey.
Sievers, Charles	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Sievers, Henry	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Smith, Ellsworth	Riverside	San Bernardino.
Stewart, Francis	Wilmington	Los Angeles.
Stewart, James H.	Orange	Los Angeles.
Strobel, Fred. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sullivan, T. W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taber, Hal.	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Taber, Henry W.	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Tripp, William H.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Weidemuller, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Wiley, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Watson, Fred. W.	Napa	Napa.
Williams, Halleck	Tracy	San Joaquin.
<i>Deaf and Dumb—Females.</i>		
Ankener, Frances L.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Bradley, Arrenia J.	Chico	Butte.
Bradley, Catherine	Chico	Butte.
Campbell, Marie N.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Cleveland, May	Ukiah	Mendocino.
Craddock, Rose	Shasta	Shasta.
Crawford, Caroline J.	Berkeley	Alameda.
Cohn, Celia	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Cole, Elizabeth D.	Oakland	Alameda.
Cromley, Caroline B.	Tulare	Tulare.
Daggett, Mary E.	New Westminster	British Columbia.
Darling, Sarah J.	Bear Valley	Mariposa.
Decker, Delia	Chico	Butte.
DeFrees, Mary A.	Oakland	Alameda.
Degouy, Margueritte	St. Helena	Sonoma.
Di Vecchio, Ida	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dobner, Ethel	Anaheim	Los Angeles.
Doren, Theresa	San Pablo	Contra Costa.
Durkee, Mary L.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dugan, Mary E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Eades, Ida	Lookout	Modoc.
Emry, Frances E.	Chico	Butte.
Ford, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Funkenstein, Pauline	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gand, Mabel A.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gassagne, Adela	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Gerstle, Frederica	Baker City	Oregon.
Gilbert, Angele	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Halloran, Maggie	Bird's Landing	Solano.
Hatch, Adeline	Redding	Shasta.
Hennessy, Isabella	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hinman, Mabel A.	Sheridan	Placer.
Horrick, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Howell, Marcia	Poplar	Tulare.
Johnson, Lucy	San Francisco	San Francisco.

## LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Jones, Edith May	Port Townsend	Washington Territory.
Kiddell, May G.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Kuffel, Wilina	Bloomfield	Sonoma.
Ledden, Gertrude	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Leonard, Hattie E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Lindstrom, Anna M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lynch, Irene	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Maury, Laura	San Leandro	Alameda.
McLaughlin, Sophie	San Rafael	Marin.
Mucha, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Munson, Mary E.	Eureka	Humboldt.
Müth, Elizabeth	Oakland	Alameda.
Norton, Frances A.	Oakland	Alameda.
Petersen, Rassmine	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Porter, Fanny E.	Turlock	Stanislaus.
Presley, Patty B.	Lompoc	Santa Barbara.
Ross, Nellie	Napa City	Napa.
Schütz, Mathilda	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sieffman, Louisa	Woodland	Yolo.
Sieffman, Emile	Woodland	Yolo.
Thorpe, Charlotte C.	San José	Santa Clara.
Wardlow, Helen L.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Welch, Nellie	Virginia City	Nevada.
Wells, Sara Z.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Westfall, Dora A.	Chico	Butte.
Wright, Honora C.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
<i>Blind—Males.</i>		
Burkhardt, Frank R.	Marysville	Yuba.
Coffey, John F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Durham, John O.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ely, James	Oakland	Alameda.
Foley, Dennis	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Foster, Henry W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hull, Herschel V.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
King, Frank J.	Alameda	Alameda.
Kleutsch, Frank J.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lehe, Joseph	Virginia City	Nevada.
Maduro, Joseph	Wright's	Santa Cruz.
McLaughlin, T. G.	Petaluma	Sonoma.
O'Connor, John W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
O'Rourke, James	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Perry, Newell L.	Millville	Shasta.
Richards, Lewis	Berkeley	Alameda.
Richville, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sedgwick, Thomas	Berkeley	Alameda.
Smith, Cecil H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Staggs, William A.	Napa City	Napa.
Weidcr, Daniel	Oakland	Alameda.
<i>Blind—Females.</i>		
Alderson, Clara	Oroville	Butte.
Dalton, Nellie	Vallejo	Solano.
Eastman, Mary W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Fallon, Kate	West Berkeley	Alameda.
From, Sorine W.	Salinas	Monterey.
Foley, Kate	Duarte	Los Angeles.
Levy, Nathalie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Logan, Elizabeth O.	Penryn	Placer.
Madrid, Esperanza	Visalia	Tulare.
Mast, Augusta E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mast, Emma L.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Mullaney, Dorenda	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Penny, Ada	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Perrot, Ella	Oakland	Alameda.
Ramsell, Annie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Smith, Johanna E.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taylor, Agnes M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ziegenbein, Ettie	Oakland	Alameda.



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Berkeley a steam ferry plies almost every half hour in the day, and from Oakland a railroad is constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

*First*—The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb, or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

*Second*—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

*Third*—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

*Fourth*—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter, or return their children, promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

*Fifth*—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

*Sixth*—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed. Money orders should be drawn on the "Berkeley" Post Office; and all letters, packages, or trunks should be addressed, "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, Berkeley, Alameda County, California."

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission, are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and Post Office address of parents?
10. What is the number of their children?













